

## SPAINERS ON WAR BRINK

Revolution Threatens While Parties Are Divided on Conflict.

New York, Sept. 2.—Unfortunate Spain—a few citizens fabulously enriched and the mass of the population bitterly impoverished by the war, her banks so surfeited with gold that the yellow metal is at a discount and her people mostly going without sufficient to eat—seems to many international observers here on the brink of plunging into a state of disorderly turmoil much like that recently witnessed in Russia.

The sanguinary events of the world war distract attention from King Alfonso XIII's country. But history is being made there, which in normal times would fill the front pages of the newspapers and be the principal topic of discussion here on the tea table to the Cabinet room.

Spain is probably the hardest hit by the war of all the nations except those actually in the conflict. In the early part of the war the situation between pro-ally and pro-German groups was looked upon as a possible source of trouble, but this international question is now overshadowed by a multitude of internal malaises, any one of which would ordinarily be considered of major importance.

**Alfonso Is Hissed.**  
Alfonso, the athletic young King, has lost his former popularity. He is hissed in the theater and stays away from polo games because of anticipated disagreeable hostile demonstrations.

Mail dispatches received here describe the laboring disorder in cities, which have resulted in several hundred deaths, as likely to increase rather than diminish.

Whatever power the workingmen's revolution has arises from the fact that it costs two and a half times as much to live in Spain as it did before the war, while wages, contrary to the experience in most other countries, have remained stationary or actually decreased.

**Army Its Own Master.**

The army so far has proved dependable when set to the task of putting down the revolutionary workingmen. But Spain's army is almost self-governing, as Russia's was for many weeks this spring, before Kerensky was able to use the specter of defeat by Germany to restore discipline. Every army corps and smaller unit has, it appears, a council of defense.

The province of Catalonia is the wealthiest, most industrious and most progressive in the country. Its capital, Barcelona, is the center and hub of most revolutionary movements in Spain. Most of its people would rather be part of France than of Spain.

Other Spanish provinces would also like to break away from the Madrid government, perhaps partly in imitation of Catalonia, but more on account of wide differences in race, language, manners and habits of thought.

The Socialists, Republicans and Reformists, making up the so-called "Block of the Left," are combined. Until the recent internal troubles became paramount this "block" was concentrating its efforts on throwing Spain into the war as an entente ally. Spain's grievances against the Germans are almost exactly like the United States—continued outrages on undefended merchant ships by the U-boats.

A leader of this pro-German clique is Capt. Gen. Weyler, whose notorious regime in Cuba had most to do with American intervention there.

Weyler is of German, or part German, origin. Like many other Spanish officers, he almost worships German military ideas. He has enormous influence with the army.

**King Favors Allies.**

But there are notable exceptions to the general rule that the aristocracy favors Germany, one being the Duke of Alba, whose family has been famous in history for centuries.

The King himself is believed to lean toward the allies. His consort, Ena, is British through and through. In fact, she has incurred some unpopularity by failure to conceal her preference for England and Spain.

Spain's unhappy situation is being buffeted by blasts from all directions. The Spaniard is a natural revolutionary. There seems little likelihood of a solution of the country's troubles—little chance that any sort of a firm, strong central government will take control and lead the people in the ways of a modern, prosperous democracy.

## YOUNGEST GENERAL LEADS NEW YORKERS

O'Ryan Won Laurels During the Mexican Fracas.

New York, Sept. 2.—Who is Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the youngest man in Uncle Sam's service with two stars on his shoulder straps? Gen. O'Ryan is one of the two National Guard major generals selected for service in that rank in the Federalized militia. This alone gives him distinction. He is the Twenty-seventh Division, U. S. A., composed of the 30,000 New York National Guardsmen, in France.

Gen. O'Ryan has always been an interesting figure in New York—this lawyer-civilian-soldier, only National Guard graduate of the Army War College at Washington. He is 43 years old and might be said to have been "discovered" by Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood. Anyway, Gen. Wood and Maj. Gen. Fred Grant recommended him five years ago to Gen. Dix, of New York, for appointment to command of the New York troops.

Gen. O'Ryan always meant business. When he took command of the New York Guard he proceeded to make it a regular military organization. He ripped the dance floor out of one armory and let it be known to the boys that the Guard was intended to be something better than a social club. At the same time he did not neglect entertainment for the men, although he made this entertainment take the form of healthy outdoor sports rather than of dances and receptions at the armories.

It was Gen. O'Ryan's service on the Mexican border, however, that gave him the highest standing in the eyes of regular army officers. He had conducted the affairs of his division here so well that the General Staff concluded he would do equally as well in France. And so it will be Maj. Gen. O'Ryan who will lead the New York "Sammy's" when they land on French soil.

New Orleans has adopted the New Orleans book as a text-book in the public schools. This book contains a succinct history of the city from its earliest days. A review and summary of its industries and commerce, a study of its people, their institutions, government and organization; in fact, it presents in a compact and convenient form facts which "every citizen" should know and most of the city's visitors inquire about.

## KING ALFONSO AND HIS TROUBLESOME ARMY



Above, King Alfonso XIII and the general staff of the army. The King is standing just in front of the flag. The army officers of lower rank recently formed boards of defense and imposed their will on the government. Below, left—Group of Spanish soldiers. This picture was taken near Melilla, Morocco, in the course of one of the numerous campaigns against the natives. On the right, King Alfonso XIII is seen in a military uniform. The King is an ardent sportsman. Formerly he was well liked by his subjects. But in the recent troubles he has lost his popularity.

## RAILROADS MUST MOVE AMERICAN ARMY OF MILLION MEN DURING 30-DAY PERIOD

Transportation Problem Is Most Gigantic Undertaking Ever Put Up to Carriers of the United States.

"The railroads are ready for the biggest traffic movement that railroading has ever seen, anywhere." This was the statement made yesterday by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, and chairman of the executive committee of the American Railway Association's special committee on national defense. A description of the work the railroads have done in preparation for their gigantic task of September was authorized.

In the space of approximately one month, the railroads will be called on to move a national army of 657,000 men; National Guardsmen numbering 300,000; announced number of regulars going to the seaboard for embarkation for France; supplies of all kinds for all three groups; most of the grain crop; part of the cotton crop; steel and coal and for the great shipbuilding program any country has ever attempted, and their regular, normal traffic.

**A Gigantic Task.**  
When it is recalled that in years preceding the war, the railroads made a great annual fuss over car shortages in moving the grain and cotton crops, the magnitude of their task can be appreciated. They have prepared themselves for it by anticipating every wish of the government, and by organizing their greatest executives into a compact working army of the administration service. A staff of more than 150 of the best railroad men has been in Washington for the past months, giving most of its time to the problem.

The committees include such men, besides Mr. Harrison, as Howard Elliott, of the New Haven; Hale Holden, of the Burlington; Samuel Rea, of the Pennsylvania; Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific; Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio; L. F. Loeve, of the Delaware and Hudson; and Edgar E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Co-operating with the committee for the War Department has been Lieut. Col. Chauncey Baker, of the Quartermaster Corps. The committee has used as a working basis the experience of the War Department in the handling of the 1916 mobilization, and has estimated the need of equipment.

One field army of 80,000 men, he has told the railroad men, requires 6,229 railroad cars made up into 366 trains.

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## What Railroads Face During Present Month

Movement of over 1,000,000 soldiers.  
Movement of their food and supplies.  
Movement of steel and coal for the world's greatest shipbuilding campaign.  
Movement of the grain crop.  
Movement of the cotton crop.  
Movement of regular, normal traffic.

The million men of the national army and National guard to be moved within the next thirty days, therefore, will require no less than 75,625 cars, and 45,750 engines. These cars and these engines, the committee states, will be ready when needed. Add to this 1,000,000 men, the number of regulars to be moved, with the supplementary and unexpected movements of various units, and it can readily be seen 1,000,000 cars probably will be used before the troop movements of the early fall are completed.

**Railroads Co-operate.**  
The building of the National Guard camps required the use of no less than 64,000 freight cars, and the section of national army cantonnements and aviation stations took more than 60,000, making a total of 125,000 freight cars taken out of regular traffic. The fact that all these were devoted to army processes with no railroad hitch of any kind, makes Mr. Harrison's committee confident the movement of troops can be accomplished with no great difficulty.

The railroads' task has been greatly complicated by recent changes in War Department orders regarding the national army. It was pointed out by one member of the committee. The roads will have an easy time moving the various allotments of 1 per cent this week. They will handle them with their ordinary equipment and schedules, using day coaches for short hauls, and tourist sleepers where overnight runs are necessary. But when the later allotments, larger than originally planned, are moved, some extra efforts will be required.

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## SCHEDULE OF DRILLS FOR DEFENSE RIFLES

Assignments of Week Announced by Col. M. A. Winter.

The following schedule of drills for the various companies forming the Home Defense League Rifles has been announced by Col. M. A. Winter, commanding the organization, for the coming week.

Company B, Capt. Chas. D. Shackelford; Company I, Capt. Murray L. Gifford; Company M, Capt. Theo. W. Brumhall, will report at the Business High School, Eighth street and Rhode Island avenue northwest, at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, September 4. These three companies will consolidate for drill, with Capt. Shackelford as drillmaster.

Company K, Capt. C. Edward Beckett, and Company L, Capt. Ellwood P. Morey, will meet in the gymnasium of the central Y. M. C. A. at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, consolidating for drill, with Capt. Richard D. La Garde, U. S. A., as drillmaster.

Company C, Capt. Roger L. Calvert, will meet at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, at the main entrance of the Senate office building, with Lieut. S. T. Knowles, U. S. A., will be drillmaster.

Company E, Capt. Wm. S. Quinter, will meet at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening in the drill hall of the New Masonic Temple. Special date for this week only.

Company N, Capt. G. T. Barkdale, will report for drill at the Old Masonic Temple, Ninth and F streets northwest, third floor, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Company R, Capt. Helmer Rabild, and Company U, Capt. Fred M. Pelzman, will meet at 8 p. m., Wednesday in the drill hall of McKinley Manual Training School, Seventh street and Rhode Island avenue northwest. These two companies will be consolidated for drill, with Capt. Rabild as drillmaster.

Company S, Capt. Clinton R. McKinney, will report for drill at 8 p. m., Wednesday in the gymnasium at Union Station, Ninth and F streets. Lieut. N. B. Goldsmith, U. S. R. C., as drillmaster, and Company W, Capt. Geo. H. Winslow, will report for drill at the same time and place, with Capt. Chas. D. Shackelford as drillmaster.

Company A, Maj. Louis C. Wilson, will report for drill at 8 p. m., Thursday at the Almas Temple Patrol headquarters, 124 H street northwest.

The regimental band, Capt. George A. Fischer, will report for rehearsal in the assembly hall of the Eastern High School, southeast corner of Seventh and F streets southeast, at 8 p. m., Thursday.

Company D, Ziba F. Bowman, Company G, Capt. Thomas J. Gates, and Company P, Capt. John D. Simpson, will report for drill at 8 p. m., Thursday in the drill hall of the Eastern High School at 8 p. m., Thursday, and consolidate with First Sgt. S. T. Knowles, U. S. A., as drillmaster.

Company O, Capt. Montgomery Hunter, will drill at the Business High School at 8 p. m., Thursday with Maj. Fred S. Hodgson, late of the D. C. N. G., as drillmaster.

Company J, Capt. Joseph E. Eldridge, will report for drill at the grounds in front of the Agricultural Department at 4:30 p. m., Thursday, having been excused from their regular drill today on account of its being a legal holiday.

Company F, Daniel R. Nihon, will report for drill at 8 p. m., Friday, in the Elks' Hall, 919 H street northwest, with Lieut. N. B. Goldsmith, U. S. R. C., as drillmaster.

The company days for rifle practice over the small-bore range under Polk's Theater have been arranged as follows:

Monday—Regimental band, Companies S, A, T and W; Tuesday—Companies D and G; Wednesday—Companies C and E; Thursday—Companies B, I and M; Friday—Headquarters, Companies L, K and P; Saturday—Companies O, R, U, N and F.

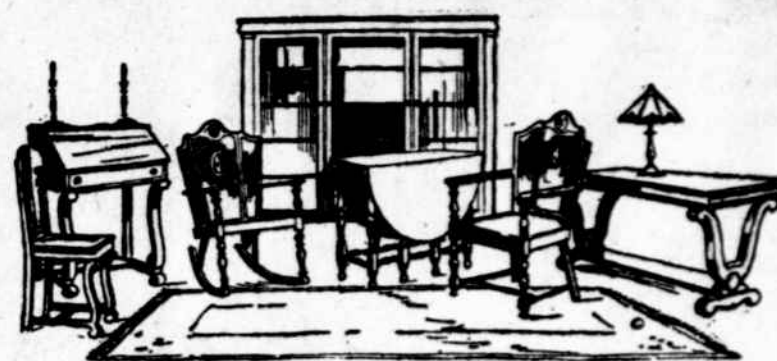
Field, line and staff officers will shoot for qualifications at the Polk Theater range from 2:30 to 4 p. m., next Wednesday.

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## Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris

CLOSE TODAY, LABOR DAY, AT 12.30 O'CLOCK.



## Our Annual September Sale of Fine Furniture

The month of September is the best of the entire year for the procuring of FURNITURE. Assortments are greatest, affording widest latitude for selection, the very newest designs and finishes have been approved in the Furniture Expositions at Grand Rapids, Chicago and New York, and you will see in the vast assortment that we place before you the choicest products of the country's Best Furniture Makers. We have reached in this event proportions greater than we have ever before attained.

The discerning housewife who displays her artistic instinct in beautifying the home will find it a pleasure to inspect these selections. It holds something for every home, large or small, for every purse and for the far-seeing person who recognizes Values.

## Many Pieces Are Marked 10% to 40% Less Than Regularly

You will find in the center aisle of our Furniture Floor a very large number of separate pieces and suites which bear these actual reductions. Also a very extensive collection of Complete Suites procured at prices which enable us to offer them at a decided saving, as it would be impossible for us to duplicate them today at the prices we own them.

All in all, the values demonstrate fully the extraordinary care that is taken by us to present each year better designed and better built Furniture at the lowest prices consistent with good quality.

## Furniture of Many Kinds and for All Uses

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, BLACK ENAMEL FURNITURE, MAHOGANY-FINISH FURNITURE, WHITE ENAMEL FURNITURE, FUMED OAK FURNITURE, IVORY ENAMEL FURNITURE, AMERICAN WALNUT FURNITURE, With walnut or mahogany tops. QUARTERED OAK FURNITURE, LEATHER FURNITURE, SILVER GRAY FURNITURE, TAPESTRY-COVERED FURNITURE.

Complete Suites and Odd Pieces for the Living Room, the Chamber, the Hall and the Parlor. Numerous small pieces of furniture that find so many useful purposes about the household. The table desk, that serves as desk and table; the chifforobe; the many splendid davenport that open into beds. An endless variety of tables, big and little.

Whatever Your Needs May Be in Furniture—now, or in the near future—should be supplied from these displays, because we believe the low prices will probably remain unduplicated for years to come.



## PRAISES PATRIOTIC MOVE OF GOVERNOR

Committee of Defense Societies Also Condemns People's Council.

The National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, of which Gen. S. B. M. Young, of Washington, D. C., is honorary chairman, and George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, chairman, has sent this message to Gov. Burnquist, of Minnesota, in behalf of the forty organizations represented in the committee.

"The officers of the Ntioni Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies in behalf of the Forty National organizations which they represent, desire to congratulate you upon your action in barring the convention of the People's Council from the State of Minnesota.

"At this time of crisis, when the desire of every citizen should be to aid the government in carrying through the successful completion of the struggle of humanity upon which it has entered, it is inconceivable that men who enjoy the benefits of living in this great nation should attempt to spread discord and dissension among the people.

"The knowledge that the great State of Minnesota has at its head governor who is fearless in repressing such unpatriotic action, gives courage to everyone who has the well being of the nation at heart.

"The national committee is planning a widespread campaign to combat in the smaller communities in the country the seditious propaganda, which is now being so actively carried on.

## KIDDIES OVERJOYED WITH PICTURE PLAY

Thank Herald for Treat of Seeing "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Some idea of how greatly the hundreds of little orphan kiddies of Washington appreciated the opportunity given them to witness the moving pictures of "Jack and the Beanstalk," that wonderful fairy story, at the Belasco Theater last Thursday morning, is given in letters which have been received by The Herald from the superintendents of the orphanages. The children on that occasion were the guests of The Washington Herald, the Fox Film Corporation and the management of the Belasco Theater.

The following letter was received from Sister M. Gervas, of St Joseph's Orphanage:

"Let me thank you for the lovely treat you gave our boys by inviting them to the special performance of "Jack and the Beanstalk."

"I need scarcely tell you how the boys enjoyed it. They are now acting it out on the playground and they have asked me to thank you for your kindness in remembering them."

Mrs. M. E. Riley, matron of the Baptist Home for Children, in a letter to The Herald says:

"I wish to thank you for affording our little folks so very much pleasure yesterday. We are hearing nothing but "Jack the Giant Killer." If I could make these letters a foot high and every one a capital it would give you some little idea of their wonder and delight. My board will thank you, but I wanted you to know that our gratitude is very real."

## CRUSADE ON WASTE HITS GARBAGE CAN

Saving in Cities Increased from 25 to 43 Per Cent.

Household waste in the country, as indicated by garbage statistics, has fallen off from 25 to 43 per cent in all but twelve of fifty-nine cities where a census has been taken. It was reported yesterday by the Food Administration. The reports are for July, and the average population of the cities reaches more than 21,000,000.

The greatest percentage of saving is shown by San Diego, Cal., where the total collections of garbage for July this year, reached only 43 per cent of those for the corresponding month last year. Ten other cities shows decreases of 25 per cent or more, notably, Wheeling, Portland, Kansas City, Mo., Peoria, Richmond, Berkeley, Norfolk, Dayton, Houston and Trenton.

Springfield, Ill., leads all of the cities where increases are reported, with 48 per cent. The other cities where increases were noted are Yonkers, Schenectady, Waterbury, Kansas City, Mo., Peoria, Richmond, Berkeley, Norfolk, Dayton, Houston and Trenton.

The total collections from the fifty-nine cities for July, 1917, were 132,357 tons, and for that month in 1916, 217,816 tons.

Parakeets usually rest in colonies and live in thick woods or cypress swamps. It is said that in an early day they were numerous along the lower Wabash, in Indiana, and were found in the winter in the hollow trunks of sycamore trees in a state of hibernation.

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## MONEY, NOT BOOKS, NEEDED FOR LIBRARY

Frank P. Hill Seeks Cash Contributions for Camp Reading Matter.

"It is not books, but money, that is needed for the war service committee of the American Library Association," said Frank Pierce Hill, the man who has made the Brooklyn Public Library one of the most notable for service in the United States. Mr. Pierce is at the Shoreham Hotel, having come to Washington to confer with Col. Theodore N. Vail and other members of the library war council, recently appointed by the Secretary of War to conduct a campaign for \$1,000,000 with which to create and establish libraries for the soldiers and sailors in service.

"There seems to have arisen an entire misapprehension in the mind of the public," said Dr. Hill as to the purpose of the library war council. "None know better than the American Library Association that something much more vital than books is needed to constitute a library. Skilled library service of the very finest sort has volunteered for the work through the war service committee, and what we need now are the funds for the erection of library buildings at the thirty-two camps and cantonnements, each one to be in charge of a skilled librarian; skilled, I mean, in the scientific selection, distribution and care of books. One of the first things to be done is to purchase some 350,000 fresh, well chosen books to form a nucleus around which the hundreds of thousands of donated books may be grouped."

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